

International Law Studies—Volume 15

International Law Documents

The thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily of the U.S. Government,
the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.

III.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS FROM NEUTRAL STATES.

General statement.—Since July, 1914, the belligerents have resorted to various measures to prevent the free movement of goods. In order that neutrals might not be cut off from certain supplies it has been deemed advisable by certain neutral States to prohibit the export of goods which might aid a neighboring belligerent State. Some prohibitions have been decreed in order that the domestic stock of certain classes of goods might not be depleted. Whatever the reason, the course of commerce has been much disturbed and ordinary traffic has often been brought to an end. From the fact of geographical position in relation to the belligerents, such countries as Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland have been forced to pay greatest attention to and to exercise widest control over exportation. These restrictions unprecedented in extent have had an important effect upon the conduct of hostilities and must be considered in any comprehensive study of the war. It will be evident from the lists that if such restraints are to be placed upon trade certain ends formerly sought under the laws of blockade, contraband, and continuous voyage may be thus indirectly attained. The significance of this effect of war may best be seen in the actual and detailed lists of articles of which the export is prohibited. These lists have been changed or explained from time to time. It seems expedient that typical lists should be printed for convenient reference.

ARTICLES WHOSE EXPORT IS PROHIBITED BY THE NEUTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1915.

[Corrected according to the latest available information.]

DENMARK.

Air tubes and covers.
Aluminum.
Ammonia and ammonia salts.

Ammunition.
Anilin.
Antimony.

- Apothecary articles.
 Apparatus (instruments for manufacture of weapons or ammunition).
 Arms.
 Arms and ammunition:
 Arms.
 Ammunition.
 Explosives.
 Gunpowder.
 War material.
 Weapons of all kinds.
 Automobiles.
 Bags, empty cotton or jute.
 Bandages and material for Denmark.
 Barbed wire.
 Barium.
 Barley.
 Beans.
 Belting leather.
 Benzine.
 Benzol.
 Bicycles.
 Boards.
 Bran.
 Brass plates, bars, old brass.
 Bread, all kinds.
 Buckwheat.
 Cabbages.
 Cables.
 Candles, paraffine.
 Caninite.
 Carrots.
 Cattle.
 Cattle feed.
 Cereals.
 Chemicals:
 Magnesium.
 Nitrate of sodium.
 Nitric acid.
 Sulphur.
 Sulphuric acid.
 Chrome.
 Clover seed.
 Coal.
 Coal-tar dyes.
 Coke.
 Copper.
 Copper ores.
 Copra.
 Corn.
 Cotton bags.
 Cotton thread.
 Cotton waste.
 Cotton yarns.
 Cottonseed cake.
 Dressings.
 Dried huckleberries.
 Drugs, all kinds.
 Dynamite.
 Earthnuts.
 Electric cables.
 Explosives and materials for manufacture of.
 Feedstuffs (including oilcakes, hay, straw, malt germs, crushed soya beans, bran, offals of grain, all carrots, all turnips, cabbages, peas (for cooking as well as for feeding), beans and lentils, grain, malt, potatoes (except potatoes accompanied by a certificate issued by the ministry of agriculture's inspection for contagious plant diseases), flour (including bread of all sorts), and groats (including majzena, sago, rice, and buckwheat, sugar, raw, refined).
 Ferromanganese.
 Fertilizers, artificial.
 Fish oil, spent in shamoy and shellac.
 Flaxseed.
 Flour (including breads of all sorts).
 Foodstuffs.
 Forage.
 Fuel.
 Gas cleaning material, used.
 Gasoline.
 Gloves.
 Glycerine.
 Goats.
 Gold. Gold and silver, coined or in bars (including foreign coins of gold and silver, silver rolled out, and gold in leaves). Travelers may, however, carry gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.
 Grain.
 Grain, waste and sweepings.
 Graphite.
 Groats, shredded grain.
 Gunpowder.
 Haematite iron ore.
 Harness, saddles (unless 30 per cent added to value of articles by home manufacturer).
 Hay.
 Hemp.
 Hides, raw, salted, prepared.
 Hogs, live.
 Horses.
 Hospital supplies.
 Huckleberries, dried.
 Hypodermic syringes.
 Inflammable oils.
 Instruments and apparatus which are solely made for the manufacture of ammunition, for the construction or repair of weapons, and materials for warfare on land or sea.
 Iron, haematite (silicon, chrome ores).
 Iron plates covered with tin or zinc.
 Iron plates, tinned, waste from.
 Iron pyrites.
 Jute, raw, manufactured, and sacks.

- Knitting machines.
 Lard.
 Lead.
 Leather (except goat).
 Leather belting.
 Lentils.
 Linseed.
 Linseed oil.
 Logs.
 Lubricants.
 Lumber.
 Macaroni.
 Macarons.
 Machinery and instruments for manufacture or repair of weapons or material for war.
 Machines for knitting.
 Magnesium.
 Malt germs.
 Malts.
 Manganese.
 Margarin.
 Meats, fresh.
 Medical specialties.
 Medicinal products.
 Medicinals.
 Motor vehicles.
 Nickel (unwrought and ore).
 Nitrate of sodium.
 Nitre.
 Nitre salts.
 Nitric acid.
 Offals of grain.
 Oil cake.
 Oil, spent fish, in shamoy and shellac.
 Oils, lubricating.
 Oils, vegetable (for the manufacture of margarin).
 Oleomargarine.
 Oleo oil.
 Oleo stearine.
 Oleo stock.
 Onions.
 Organic acids.
 Paraffine.
 Paraffine candles.
 Peanuts.
 Peas (for cooking or feeding).
 Petroleum and other oils.
 Planks.
 Potash.
 Potash lye.
 Potash manure.
 Potash saltpeter.
 Potash salts, all sorts of.
 Potassium chloride.
 Potatoes (may export to United States from certified potato fields).
 Powder.
 Pyrites.
 Rags (woolen, half woolen, or shoddy).
 Raw materials for repair or construction of vessels or arms.
 Raw rubber.
 Resin.
 Rice.
 Riding and draught animals.
 Roentgen ray apparatus.
 Ropes (yarns for manufacture thereof).
 Rubber, raw.
 Sacks (cotton and jute, and jute material suitable for making bags).
 Saddles. (See Harness.)
 Sago.
 Salt chlorate.
 Salt chlorate potash.
 Seeds, clover.
 Seeds.
 Sesame seeds.
 Shoddy.
 Silicon.
 Silver (coined or in bars).
 Skins (calf, if over 8 kilos salted).
 Skins (dressed, except goatskins).
 Skins (lamb and sheep).
 Soya beans.
 Spent fish oil, in shamoy and shellac.
 Starch made from corn, rice, potatoes wheat.
 Steel.
 Straw.
 Sugar, raw, refined.
 Sulphur.
 Sulphur pyrites.
 Sulphuric acid.
 Surgical bandages and dressings.
 Syringes, hypodermic.
 Tallow.
 Thermometers.
 Timber.
 Tin chlorite.
 Tinned iron plates, waste from.
 Tin ores.
 Tin oxide.
 Tricot, woven and knitted.
 Turnips.
 Turpentine.
 Turpentine oil.
 Twist for cleaning, and material for bandages.
 Underwear.
 Vaseline.
 Vegetable oils, stearins for use in manufacture of margarin.
 Vegetables.
 Vehicles, motor.
 War material.
 Waste, white.
 Weapons of all kinds.
 Wire, barbed.
 Wood.
 Wool (sheep—lamb).

Woolen drawers.
 Woolen gloves.
 Woolen goods (except material suitable for
 curtains or furniture coverings).
 Woolen, half woolen, underwear, and
 clothing.
 Woolen socks.

Woolen undervests.
 Woolen waste (rags—shoddy).
 Woolen yarns.
 Worsted yarns.
 Worsted waistcoats, drawers, socks,
 gloves for men.
 Zinc (in plates or blocks).

GREECE.

Arms.
 Beer.
 Benzine.
 Butter.
 Carbines.
 Cartridges for Mannlicher Schonahauser,
 Bulgarian Mannlicher, Turkish Mauser,
 Grass Martini, Mauser Martini.
 Cartridge cases for rifles and big guns in
 general.
 Cartridges for Bayer and Colt revolvers.
 Models: 73 and 93.
 Cattle.
 Cereals.
 Cheese.
 Coal.
 Coffee.
 Contraband and conditional contraband,
 including transit goods.
 Cotton.
 Feed.
 Field glasses.
 Flour.
 Folder.
 Gold (coin and bullion).

Harness for artillery and cavalry
 Leather in general.
 Live stock.
 Magnesite ore, raw and calcined.
 Moneys of gold (ingots of gold).
 Oil.
 Oxen.
 Petroleum.
 Preserves.
 Rice.
 Rifles.
 Revolvers, Bayer and Colt, 73 and 93
 models.
 Shoes, army.
 Soda.
 Sugar.
 Sulphate of copper and sulphur in general.
 Swords (for cavalry and artillery).
 Tanning materials.
 Telephone accessories.
 Valonia and all other tanning materials.
 Wheat.
 Wool.
 Woolen yarns.

NETHERLANDS.

Acetone.
 Adaline.
 Aeroplanes and accessories.
 Aether.
 Alba. magnesia (?).
 Alcohol.
 Almond substitute.
 Alpaca hair.
 Alum.
 Ammonia, hydrosulphate of.
 Ammonium carbonate.
 Ammunition.
 Aniline, derivatives of, used in practices of
 medicine.
 Antimony, regulus.
 Antifebrine.
 Antimony, regulus of.
 Antipyrine.
 Arms and ammunition:
 Ammunition.
 Explosives.
 Lime.
 Powder.
 Arsenicum.
 Arrowroot.

Ashes.
 Aspirine.
 Automobiles and bodies, and accessories,
 including tires.
 Bacon (bellies, dry, salted, smoked, and
 fresh).
 Barbed wire.
 Barley.
 Beans.
 Beans, French, string.
 Beef, fresh, smoked, unless with special
 permit.
 Benzine.
 Bicycles.
 Bismuth.
 Blankets.
 Bone dust.
 Bone meal.
 Bones.
 Borax.
 Bread.
 Briquets (except charcoal briquets).
 Bromine salts and other bromine com-
 positions.
 Buckwheat.

- Butter.
 Cabbage.
 Calcium acetate.
 Calcium nitrate.
 Camel hair.
 Camphor.
 Camphoric acid.
 Carbol, crude and pure.
 Carriages.
 Cassava flour.
 Cast-iron waste.
 Cattle.
 Cattle feed (except beets and turnips for).
 Cereals.
 Cheese.
 Chemicals:
 Acetone.
 Aether.
 Alcohol.
 Ammonium carbonate.
 Antimonium regulus.
 Antimony, regulus of.
 Calcium acetate.
 Calcium nitrate.
 Chili saltpeter.
 Chloride of lime.
 Dicarbonate of soda.
 Explosives, liquid.
 Glycerin.
 Iodic acid.
 Iodine and iodine preparations and compositions.
 Lactic acid.
 Lime, nitrogen.
 Natrium.
 Nitrate of sodium.
 Nitric acid.
 Potash.
 Soda.
 Soda bicarbonate.
 Sodium nitrate.
 Sulphuric acid.
 Chili saltpeter.
 Chicory, including roots.
 Chloride of lime.
 Cloth, military, and articles made from same.
 Clothing (men's waistcoats, or woolen undershirts, woolen drawers, woolen socks, woolen gloves).
 Coal (pit coal, except the necessary quantities for bunkers).
 Coal-tar dyes and other coal-tar products used in the manufacture of coal-tar dyes.
 Cocoa and cocoa beans.
 Cod-liver oil.
 Coffee.
 Coffee substitute.
 Coins, foreign, of gold and silver (travelers may carry not over 200 kroonen).
 Coke.
 Copper alloys, oxide sulphate.
 Corn.
 Corn meal.
 Cotton, raw.
 Cotton seed, oil, cake, and meal.
 Cotton thread.
 Cotton waste.
 Creosote and cresol.
 Diamonds, polished, unless accompanied by certificate showing they were polished in the Netherlands, C65178.
 Diaspirine.
 Dextrine.
 Dyes, coal-tar and other coal-tar products for the manufacture of same.
 Electric pocket lamps, accessories, and raw material for manufacture of same.
 Ether.
 Etheral oils (some exceptions).
 Explosives, liquid.
 Fats (melted and unmelted, animal, compounds thereof, and compounds thereof with vegetable fats).
 Fecula and products.
 Fertilizers, nitrogenous.
 Fish oil, hardened.
 Flannel, and underwear from same.
 Flax and refuse of.
 Flax waste serviceable for manufacture of yarns, etc.
 Flour.
 Fodder.
 Food products (those made from barley, buckwheat, maize, oats, rye, spelt, and wheat, except beer, biscuits, bread, cake (all kinds), corn oil, gin, macaroni-malt wine, powder, pudding, wafers, yeast).
 Fowl, live and dead.
 French beans.
 Fruits, siliculose.
 Fuel, liquid, patent.
 Furs.
 Glucose or grape sugar.
 Glycerin.
 Gold, coin and specie.
 Grain.
 Grain waste and sweepings.
 Grease.
 Grits.
 Groats, shredded grain.
 Groundnut cake and meal.
 Guano.
 Gypsum or plaster.
 Hams, fresh or smoked.
 Hay.
 Hides (except furs).
 Horses, including colts and geldings.
 Hospital supplies.
 Hydrochloric acid.
 Hydrosulphate of ammonia.
 Instruments.

- Iron of every description.
 Iron profiles.
 Jute, raw, manufactured, and sacks.
 Kerosene and crude oils used for motors.
 Lactic acid.
 Lactophenine.
 Lamps, electric pocket, accessories and raw materials for manufacture of same.
 Lead, sugar of.
 Lead and lead alloys.
 Leather (except belts and belting).
 Leguminous plants, fruits of.
 Lime, nitrogen.
 Linen thread.
 Linseed.
 Liquid explosives.
 Live stock.
 Lubricants.
 Lupine seed.
 Machine oil and grease.
 Magnesia.
 Magnesium oxide.
 Magnesium salts.
 Meats, fresh.
 Meats contained in tins.
 Medical and optical instruments of every description.
 Medicaments and wound-dressing material.
 Medicinals (all articles for dressing wounds, except theobromide, diuretinum, sulphate of quinine, quinine salts and the combinations of quinine-alkaloids, the bark of quinine and the products made of the bark of quinine, cocaine, and cubeb).
 Mercury and mercurial salts.
 Mine supports.
 Mohair.
 Molasses.
 Motorcycles and accessories.
 Mutton.
 Naphtha.
 Naphthaline.
 Natrum.
 Needles for knitting machines.
 Neosalversan.
 Nickel, raw and manufactured.
 Nitrate of sodium.
 Nitric acid.
 Nitrogenous lime.
 Novashirine.
 Oats.
 Oil.
 Cotton seed, ethereal, fish.
 Oil, peppermint.
 Oil seed (all seeds for extracting oil, except canary seed, caraway seed, mustard seed, and poppy seed).
 Oils, lubricating.
 Opium and its derivatives.
 Optical and medical instruments of every description.
 Palm kernels.
 Patent fuel.
 Peanuts.
 Peas.
 Peppermint oil.
 Petrol.
 Petroleum and residues.
 Phosphates, crude.
 Pigs.
 Pigs feet and heads, pickled.
 Plated metal plates and rolls (except zinc plate).
 Pocket lamps, electric, accessories and raw material for manufacture of same.
 Pork products.
 Potash (caustic and carbonate of lye, potassium salts).
 Potatoes.
 Potato flour.
 Potato sago.
 Potato starch.
 Powder.
 Profiles, iron.
 Provisions containing meat in tins.
 Pulp.
 Pyrites.
 Rags (except cotton).
 Rape seed (cake and meal).
 Regulus of antimony.
 Rennet preparations.
 Rice.
 Rice flour.
 Ricinus oil.
 Rosin.
 Rubber waste.
 Rye (also rye flour).
 Sacks, empty.
 Salicylic diuretine and other derivatives of salicyl and aniline used in practice of medicine.
 Salipyrine.
 Salt.
 Saltpeter.
 Salversan.
 Sauerkraut.
 Sausages.
 Seythes.
 Seeds (grass, clover, hemp, lupine).
 Sheep, live.
 Sheep fleece.
 Sheet metal (including decorated sheet metal, parts of sheet-metal plates, sheet metal under elaboration, and completed sheet-metal packing receptacles).
 Shellac.
 Shellac, crude.
 Siliculose fruits.
 Sirup.
 Soap, soft, yellow or green.

Soda.	Usta or magnesium oxide.
Sodium nitrate.	Vaseline.
Soporifics like adaline, veronal and trional.	Vegetables in brine (except pearl onions, cucumbers, cauliflower sprouts).
Soya beans.	Vehicles, horse.
Spades.	Veronal.
Spelt.	Vetches.
Spelter or zinc.	Vitriol.
Starch.	Waistcoats.
Steel wire and objects made thereof.	Walnut trees and walnut wood.
Steel for tool construction.	Water pipes of lead.
Stomachs of calves.	Water pipes of tin.
Straw.	Weapons of every description except for hunting.
Sugar.	Wearing apparel, worn (except baggage).
Sugar of lead.	Wheat.
Sugar beets and pulp.	Wire, objects made of.
Sulphuric acid.	Wire, steel, and objects made thereof.
Superphosphates.	Wood, walnut, and walnut trees.
Surgical instruments and of glass and porcelain and articles	Wool, artificial, raw, washed, and refuse.
Tapica and like products.	Woolen blankets.
Tanning materials and tanning extract.	Woolen drawers.
Tartaric acid.	Woolen gloves.
Tea.	Woolen, half woolen, underwear, and clothing.
Thread, mixed, of jute, cotton, linen, wool.	Woolen refuse.
Thread, cotton hemp.	Woolen socks.
Threads, linen.	Woolen undervests.
Threads, woolen.	Worsted goods.
Thymol.	Worsted waistcoats, drawers, socks, gloves for men.
Timber for mines.	Yarns and goods wholly or partially made thereof adaptable for military purposes.
Tinplate and objects made thereof.	Zinc or spelter. ¹
Tires.	Zinc, raw and manufactured, except when zinc is not principal ingredient in manufactured articles. ¹
Tires (rubber for and on bicycles).	
Tobacco (except from Netherlands and colonies; may not be exported to belligerent countries).	
Tolvol.	
Trional and like soporifics.	
Turpentine and substitutes.	

NORWAY.

Alum.	Asbestos, crude (except that obtained in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Aluminium, unelaborated (except that produced in Norwegian works and accompanied by a certificate of origin).	Asbestos, articles of (even mixed with other materials or combined therewith).
Aluminium refuse.	Ashes, seaweed.
Aluminium salts.	Aspen timber.
Aluminium worked up into plates, strips, tubes, bars, rings, and wire, together with castings.	Automobiles.
Ammunition.	Automobile tires.
Anilin. (See Coal-tar dyes.)	Balata, crude and partially worked up.
Antimony, unelaborated or crude.	Barbed fence wire (barb wire).
Antimony, refuse.	Batteries, dry, for incandescent electric lights.
Antimony, sulfides.	Benzol. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
Antimony, oxides.	Bone dust, sulphatic, and other bone dust.
Antimony, alloys.	Bone tallow fat, from ruminants (except neat's-foot oils of Norwegian origin).
Apatite and other crude phosphates.	Bottles, empty.
Apparatus and instruments for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for the care of the sick in general.	Brass. (See Copper.)
	Camphor, purified.

¹ Zinc plate *not* embargoed.

- Caoutchouc, gum elasticum (in a raw state and in semielaborated articles).
- Carbon tips for searchlights and arc lights.
- Caseine.
- Cattle, live.
- Ceresine.
- Charcoal.
- Cheese.
- Chick-peas.
- Chloride of potassium and other potassium salts.
- Coal.
- Coal tar.
- Coal-tar dyes and organic intermediate products for the production of coal-tar dyes, such as anilin, naphthol, naphthylamin, naphthylaminsulfo acids, banzol, cresole, and cresole preparations, including creolin and lysol, salicylic acid, etc.
- Coke.
- Copper, unelaborated (except that produced in Norwegian works accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Alloys of copper with base metals, unelaborated.
- Refuse of copper and cupriferous alloys (brass, etc.).
- Copper and alloys thereof with base metals, worked into articles:
- Plates and strips.
 - Bars.
 - Rolled wire.
 - Drawn wire.
 - Cup-shaped utensils for cartridge manufacture.
 - Bolts, nails, spikes, and tubes.
 - Moldings.
 - Wire, twisted into ropes or cables, un-insulated; provided with a covering with or without reinforcement; wound with insulating material of any kind.
 - Castings.
- Copper sulphate.
- Cotton, crude.
- Cotton articles, knitted.
- Cotton goods, woven, except curtains.
- Cotton thread.
- Cotton underwear, knitted.
- Cotton wadding.
- Cotton waste.
- Cotton yarn.
- Cotton wool.
- Creolin. (See Coal tar dyes.)
- Cresole. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
- Cresole preparations. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
- Cycle tires.
- Dental material, apparatus, instruments.
- Dry elements for electric pocket lamps.
- Dynamite caps.
- Electromagnetic igniters for motors, unattached.
- Electrical machinery of every kind (except that manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Fence wire, barbed.
- Fish guano.
- Flaxseed.
- Foodstuffs (except fish goods, condensed milk, butter, berries, game, poultry, eggs, coffee, and spices. Excepted from the embargo is also that which is needed for the use of a ship on an impending voyage).
- Glycerine, raw, refined, or purified.
- Goats, live.
- Gold, elaborated and unelaborated, coined and uncoined. (Gold worked up into ornaments or useful articles may nevertheless be exported.)
- Graphite, unelaborated or crude (except that obtained in Norway and accompanied by certificate of origin).
- Graphite for use in moldings and castings, including crucibles.
- Guano, fish.
- Guano, whale.
- Gum elasticum. (See Caoutchouc.)
- Gutta-percha, crude and partially elaborated.
- Hemp, crude, worked.
- Herring meal. (See Raw materials.)
- Hides and skins, together with products thereof.
- Hogs, live.
- Horses, live.
- Horseshoes.
- Iodin.
- Jute, raw, and products and refuse therefrom.
- Jute linen'ganny. (The embargo does not include jute linen (gunny) which is used for packing or which otherwise enters as an insignificant component part of an article.)
- Kelp.
- Lard oil.
- Lead.
- Linseed.
- Linseed oil.
- Liver meal. (See Raw materials.)
- Lubricants, wholly or partially produced from solid or liquid mineral oils.
- Lysol. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
- Machinery suited for preparation of ammunition.
- Machinery, electrical. (See Electrical machinery.)
- Medical material, apparatus, and instruments.

- Medicines of all kinds, including raw iodine and iodine. (The embargo includes all the substances mentioned in Lists A and B of the royal mandate of August 29, 1908, relating to the trade in poisons and drugs, and also the following substances mentioned in List C: Absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid and its salts, collodium, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulfuric acid, milk sugar, formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, Peruvian balsam, woolgrease (all kinds), vaseline, and vaseline oil.)
- Mercury.
- Mineral oils.
- Molybdenum, unelaborated or crude.
- Molybdenite (except that obtained in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Motors of over 15 horsepower which are constructed for a greater revolutionary speed than 600 revolutions per minute and which at the same time have a weight of under 25 kilograms per horsepower.
- Motor boats in which motors are installed.
- Motor cycles and parts thereof.
- Neat's-foot oil.
- Naphthol. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
- Naphthylamine.
- Naphthylaminosulfo acids.
- Nickel, unelaborated (except that produced in Norwegian works and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Nickel ore.
- Nickel sulphate.
- Oils, mineral.
- Oils, vegetable fatty, as follows:
- Castor.
 - Cocoa (nut).
 - Corn.
 - Cotton (seed).
 - Hempseed.
 - Lard.
 - Linseed.
 - Lubricants (all except oils from fish and sea animals).
 - Maize.
 - Mineral.
 - Olive.
 - Palm.
 - Palm kernel.
 - Peanut.
 - Petroleum grease (?).
 - Rapeseed.
 - Resin oil.
 - Sesame.
 - Soya.
 - Turpentine (except of Norwegian origin).
 - Wood-tar oil.
- Oleomargarine and raw products for manufacture thereof.
- Ozocerite.
- Paraffin wax.
- Peat.
- Phosphates, crude.
- Potash.
- Raw iodine.
- Raw materials. (Herring meal, whale-meat meal, and liver meal come among others under the embargo, but not whale guano and fish guano.)
- Raw phosphates. (See Apatite.)
- Reindeers, live.
- Resin.
- Resin containing glue.
- Resin oil.
- Resinous oils.
- Rubber refuse.
- Sacks, empty.
- Salicylic acid. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
- Salted and other bone dust.
- Scheelite (except that obtained in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Seaweed ashes.
- Sheep, live.
- Shellac.
- Skins. (See Hides.)
- Skis.
- Silver, elaborated and unelaborated, coined and uncoined. (Silver worked up into ornaments or useful articles may nevertheless be exported.)
- Stearin. (Except Norwegian.)
- Stannic chloride.
- Superphosphate.
- Sulphur and flours of sulphur.
- Sulphate of nickel.
- Suphite.
- Surgical materials.
- Swine, live.
- Tanning substances.
- Tar, coal.
- Tar, oil.
- Tin, crude.
- Tin in rolls, bars, plates, and raspings.
- Tin ore.
- Tinplate, decorated.
- Tinplate, worked into articles.
- Tinplate packing.
- Tinplate sheets and parts thereof.
- Tires for automobiles and cycles.
- "Thomas" phosphate.
- Tungsten, unelaborated or crude.
- Turpentine oil. (Except that produced in Norwegian works and accompanied by a certificate of origin.)
- Vanadin, unelaborated or crude.
- Vegetable oils. (See oils.)
- Veterinary material, apparatus, and instruments.

Weapons and parts thereof.

Whale guano.

Whale-meat meal. (See Raw materials.)

Wolframite. (Except that obtained in Norway and accompanied by certificate of origin.)

Wood for heating purposes.

Wood tar oil.

Wool and woollen goods, including all kinds of wool refuse, both in a ground and unground state.

Zinc, worked, unworked, and waste cuttings.

Exceptions from export embargoes.

That which is needed for the use of a ship on an impending voyage shall be excepted from the embargoes.

Transitory provisions.

As regards the transit carriage of goods whose exportation is forbidden, the department of agriculture, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the law of August 18, 1914, has ordered for the time being that goods from abroad which come to Norway and are consigned to a foreign market shall be permitted to be sent on without a special permit. On the contrary, foreign goods consigned to a Norwegian market can not (be exported without permission from the department of agriculture foreign office), even if they are intended to be sent on. (Foreign Office, May 1, 1915.)

PORTUGAL.

Accessories for motor vehicles.^{1 2}

Alcohol, not including spiritous drinks.³

Alum.^{1 3}

Aluminum.^{1 3}

Aluminum.

Antimony.^{1 3}

Automobile accessories and tires.

Bauxite.^{1 3}

Brass, articles of, semi or totally manufactured.³

Cakes and oleaginous foodstuffs.³

Carbons for electric light.³

Cattle.²

Cereals.^{2 4}

Chromium.³

Codfish.^{2 4}

Combustibles.²

Copper, articles of, semi or totally manufactured.³

Ferrochromium.³

Ferromanganese.³

Ferromolybdenum.³

Ferronickel.³

Ferrotungsten.³

Ferrovanadium.³

Fleece wool, washed or waste.³

Foodstuffs (except fresh, dried, or preserved fruits sardines, wines, with the exceptions of the provisions of decrees Nos. 1374 of March 2 and 1459 of March 30, and 1496 of April 12 last).²

Fuel.

Hides, green, or dry, weighing less than 25 kilos.^{1 3}

Hides, tanned.³

Jute, either crude or worked.^{1 3}

Manganese.³

Margarine oils and fats suitable for its manufacture (except linseed oil and oil of oleaginous seeds).³

Medicinal products.^{2 4}

Molybdenum.³

Motor vehicles, accessories for.^{2 5}

Nickel.^{1 3}

¹ Includes semimanufactured or manufactured merchandise in which the product predominates, including, with regard to metals, their respective alloys.

² Transit and transshipments forbidden when goods arrive in Continental Portugal or the adjacent islands described in manifests and bills of lading as shipped to order, or without an express declaration on said documents and at port of shipment as to the name of the consignee and the place or port of destination.

These conditions do not apply to transactions made under contracts already signed, but the existence of these contracts must be proven, within 15 days from the publication of this decree, before the commission of subsistences and the goods must be exported within one month from the authorization given by the minister of finance on the report of the above-mentioned commission.

³ Reexportation forbidden, with conditions given in note 2.

⁴ Reexportation forbidden.

⁵ Exportation and reexportation.

Oil, lubricating.	Sugar. ^{3 4}
Oils and lubricating substances (including mineral oils, resinous substances, animal oils commonly used for lubrication and its mixtures, excepting oils and fats from fish and whale. ¹	Tanned hides or skins.
Oleaginous foodstuffs. ¹	Tanning materials. ¹
Paraffin. ¹	Tin (exportation, reexportation and transshipment). ³
Pneumatic tires, outer covers and inner tubes and other accessories for motor vehicles. ^{2 3}	Tin, objects of. ¹
Rice. ^{3 4}	Tires, pneumatic outer covers and inner tubes and other accessories for motor vehicles. ^{2 3}
Skins, green or dry, weighing less than 25 kilos. ¹	Tungsten (wolfram). ¹
Skins, tanned. ¹	Vanadium. ⁵
	Vegetables. ^{3 4}
	Wool, unmanufactured, washed, raw, or waste.

ROUMANIA.

Animals for transportation purposes.	Oats.
Automobiles.	Oxen.
Barley.	Peas.
Beans.	Petroleum, residues.
Carriages.	Rye.
Cereals.	Shot and lead to be melted, but not the lead articles, as pipes for water and others.
Coal.	Skins, raw or dressed.
Farm products for animals.	Smokeless powder, as well as black powder.
Firearms (except sporting goods).	Sulphuric acid.
Flour.	Swords, sabers, bayonets (except those used in fencing).
Gold (coin and in all forms).	Telegraph and telephone apparatus.
Grain (consumed by herbiferous animals).	Vehicles.
Handles for shovels and axes, wooden.	Wagons.
Hay.	Wheat.
Hides, raw or tanned.	Wireless telegraph apparatus.
Horses.	Wooden handles for shovels and axes.
Munitions for cannon, guns, rifles, revolvers, etc., shells for cartridges, explosives, wicks.	Woolens of every description.

SPAIN.

Almonds (except edible).	Beef, preserved.
Alumina, alloys of, anhydrous or hydrated.	Brass, articles wholly or partially manufactured of.
Alumina, sulfate of.	Buffalo skins and manufactures thereof (also reexportation).
Aluminium.	Cattle.
Aluminum, manufactures of.	Chick-peas. ⁵
Antimony.	Chromium.
Bauxite.	
Beans, white and colored.	

¹ Reexportation forbidden, with conditions given in note 3.

² Exportation and reexportation.

³ Transit and transshipments forbidden when goods arrive in Continental Portugal or the adjacent islands described in manifests and bills of lading as shipped to order, or without an express declaration on said documents and at port of shipment as to the name of the consignee and the place or port of destination.

These conditions do not apply to transactions made under contracts already signed, but the existence of these contracts must be proven, within 15 days from the publication of this decree, before the commission of subsistences and the goods must be exported within one month from the authorization given by the minister of finance on the report of the above-mentioned commission.

⁴ Reexportation forbidden.

⁵ Royal order of Apr. 10, 1915, permits export of chick-peas up to 10,000 long tons, when embargo again becomes effective.

Coal, mineral.
 Cocoa.
 Copper, articles wholly or partially manufactured of.
 Copper, sulfate of.
 Corn.
 Cotton, raw.
 Eggs.
 Fats and oils, mineral and vegetable (excepting linseed oil, olein, and olive oil).
 Ferrochromium.
 Ferromanganese.
 Ferromolybdenum.
 Ferronickel.
 Ferrotungsten.
 Ferrovandium.
 Flour of wheat.
 Fowls, living or dead.
 Hides, untanned.
 Jute, raw and manufactured (except bags, sandals, and waste).
 Leather, domestic, rough or untanned (re-exportation also forbidden).
 Lentils.
 Lubricants and margarine, raw materials for the preparations of.
 Manganese, metal.
 Margarine and raw materials for the preparation of.
 Meat extract.
 Meat, fresh.
 Metalvanadium.
 Molybdenum.
 Money, gold and silver.
 Nickel.
 Nitrate of sodium.
 Nuts (except edible).

Oils of whale, seal, and cod-liver; palm oils and fats, mineral and vegetable (excepting linseed oil, olein, and olive oils).
 Palm oil.
 Paraffin wax.
 Potash.
 Potatoes (excepting spring and early).
 Rice.
 Rubber and compounds, wholly or partially manufactured.
 Seeds, flax and other oleaginous, including coconut.
 Sulphur.
 Tin.
 Tin, sheet.
 Tow and linen yarns.
 Wax, paraffin.
 Wheat.
 Zinc in blocks.

The Spanish export tax of 10 per cent declared in 1913 is maintained and the shipment abroad of the following articles will be taxed per 100 kilograms (220.4 pounds), as below:

Bacon.
 Ham and salt pork.
 Potatoes, spring or early.
 Rye.
 Skins, buffalo, and manufactures thereof.
 Wool:
 Raw. (Embargo remains effective until end of May, 1915.)
 Combed, washed, or carded yarn. (Embargo remains effective until June 15, 1915.)
 Austrian. (Reexportation prohibited.)

All articles, exportation of which is prohibited, can not be reexported abroad in transit or by transshipment having once arrived at a Spanish port with bill of lading on which destination is given as Spain or when specific destination is lacking. To this end, embargoed articles accompanied by documents to order or without place of destination abroad and also those accompanied by simple bill of lading to Beard will be considered as intended for Spain and not reexportable.

SWEDEN.

Acids (see also Chemicals, etc.):
 Acetylic salicylic (Fr. 1258).
 Acetylsalicyl.
 Bromic acid salts.
 Carbollic (1176).
 Citric and wine vinegar (1140).
 Oleine and other oil acids not specially mentioned.
 Salicylic (Fr. 1141).
 Salicylic acid salts.
 Sulphuric and sulphuric acid anhydrid.
 Tannic (Fr. 1243).

Alcohol made from potatoes (Fr. 183C and 184D).
 Ammunition wagons. (See War material.)
 Aniline. (See Oils.)
 Animals:
 Colts under 1 year.
 Oxen.
 Pigs.
 Stallions; other horses.
 Armor. (See War material.)

Arms and ammunition (see also War material and explosives):

Firearms, including revolvers and pistols; machine guns without carriages; also completed parts of such firearms, revolvers and pistols, machine guns, other kinds (on the other hand, not hunting guns, air and spring guns).

Florets, sabers, swords, bayonets, cutlasses, and similar weapons (with or without sheaths); also parts thereof, gilded, silver-plated, nicked, or etched; other kinds.

Lead bullets and shot. (See Lead under metals, etc.)

Artificial indigo (1194B).

Automobiles and accessories. (See Vehicles.)

Bags of sack cloth, evidently used.

Bags of sack cloth, not evidently used other than so-called drop bags.

Balata. (See Rubber.)

Bark:

White wood.

China.

Not specially mentioned for tanning.

Bone dust.

Buljong cubes, so-called.

Cables, electrical. (See Wire.)

Calves' stomachs (Fr. 73B).

Cannon. (See War material.)

Carriages. (See Vehicles and War material.)

Cartridge cases. (See War materials.)

Cartridges. (See Arms and ammunition and war material.)

Catecu. (See Tanning materials.)

Catgut (Fr. 1325).

Cattle. (See Animals.)

Cattle hair.

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (see also, Surgical supplies):

Agar-agar (Fr. 1250).

Aloe.

Alyssum.

Aminoform.

Ammonia, bromide of (Fr. 1145).

Ammonia, iodine of (Fr. 1145).

Adrenalin and salts and preparations thereof.

Antifebrile.

Antifebrin.

Antipyretics (Pyrazolonum fenyldimetylicum).

Areca and its salts.

Arecoline and its salts.

Atropamine and its salts.

Atropine and its salts.

Chemicals, etc.—Continued.

Balsam, Peruvian and mastic; also styrax, raw or purified (1178).

Bismuth (Fr. 953).

Bismuth, combinations of.

Bougier.

Bromic acid salts (Fr. 1259).

Bromide of ammonia (Fr. 1145).

Bromide of hydrogen.

Bromide of potassium (Fr. 1145).

Bromide of sodium (Fr. 1145).

Bromide, organic combinations of (Fr. 1258 and 1259).

Bromide salts that can not be referred to par. 1145 and bromic acid salts (Fr. 1259).

Bromine (Fr. 1145).

Bromural and preparations thereof.

Caffein.

Caffeine and salts and preparations thereof.

Calcium chloride (potassa and chloric acid) (1147A).

Calcium perchloride (Fr. 1159).

Camphor, purified (Fr. 1216).

Caustic potassa (potassium hydrate) (Fr. 1143).

Chloral hydrate.

Chloral potassium (1145D).

Chloric ethyl and chloric methyl.

Chlorine and chloride of lime.

Chloroform.

Cocainehydrochloride.

Cocain chloride.

Coco leaves.

Colchicine.

Colophony: ordinary turpentine rosin.

Creosote and meta-creosote (1176).

Cresol and meta-cresol.

Cresol soap, solution of (lysol) (1125).

Diaethylmalonyl aryl amid and its salt.

Diethylamine carbamine (veronal) and its salts.

Digitalin.

Digitalis, leaves of, and preparations thereof, such as digitalin and digitoxin.

Digitalis leaves and senna leaves.

Digitoxin.

Duboisine and its salts and combinations thereof.

Epinephrine and salts and preparations thereof.

Epiprenine and salts and preparations thereof.

Eucaine.

Formalin in solid form (paraformaldehyde) (1184).

Formin.

Gelatine for bacteriological purposes (1249).

Chemicals, etc.—Continued.

Gutta-percha plasters, quicksilver and quicksilver carbolic.
 Hexamethylene (urotropine, formin, aminoform) and its salts.
 Hexametylenetetramin.
 Hycosin. (See Scopolamine.)
 Hydrastic root.
 Hydrogen, bromide of.
 Hydrogen, iodine of.
 Iodine (Fr. 1145).
 Iodine of ammonia (Fr. 1145).
 Iodine of hydrogen.
 Iodine, organic combinations of.
 Iodine of potassium (Fr. 1145).
 Iodine salts which can not be referred to par. 1145.
 Iodine of sodium (Fr. 1145).
 Iodoform.
 Ipecacuanha root, rhizoma veratri (prust root, white), and senega root.
 Litmus (Fr. 1206).
 Lozenges of sublimate.
 "Luminal."
 Lysol.
 Lysol (solution of cresol soap) (1125).
 Magnesite (Fr. 3H).
 Magnesite, bricks of (650C).
 Manganate of potassium (kaliumpermanganat).
 Mastic and Peruvian balsam; also styrax or purified (1178).
 Mastic preparations (Fr. 1117, 1119).
 Metacresote and cresote (1176).
 Morphine and other products of opium, such as codein, etc., and physostigmin.
 Neosalvarsan and salvarsan.
 Novocaine.
 Opium (Fr. 1324).
 Opium, products of, such as morphine, codein, etc.
 Opium, tincture of, and other preparations of opium for medical purposes.
 Paraformaldehyde.
 Paraformaldehyde (formalin in solid form) (1184).
 Paraneprhrine and salts and preparations thereof (Fr. 1258).
 Peptones for bacteriological purposes (Fr. 147).
 Peroxide (1169).
 Peroxide of hydrogen.
 Peruvian balsam and mastic; also styrax, raw or purified (1178).
 Peruvian bark.
 "Peter's Basin," so called (Fr. 698).
 Phenacetin.
 Phosphates, raw, other kinds (4E).
 Phosphate, Thomas, and unground so-called Thomas slag (1227F).

Chemicals, etc.—Continued.

Physostigma.
 Physostigmin.
 Potassie saltpeter (calcium nitrate) (1151).
 Potassium, bromide of (Fr. 1145).
 Potassium, iodine of (Fr. 1145).
 Potassium, manganate of (kaliumpermanganat).
 Propolis.
 Pyramidon (pyrazolonum and dimethylaminophenyl).
 Quicksilver.
 Quicksilver and quicksilver carbolic.
 Quicksilver salts.
 Quicksilver and quicksilver salts; preparations thereof for medical purposes, for example, quicksilver plasters and quicksilver carbolic gutta-percha plasters.
 Quinine and its salts.
 Quinine, quinine salts, and preparations of quinine.
 Raw phosphates, other kinds (4E).
 Rhizoma veratri (white).
 Rhubarb, root of, medicinal, and preparations thereof.
 Root of rhubarb, medicinal, and preparations thereof.
 Sagrada bark and preparation thereof.
 Salipyrine (pyrazolonum phenyldimetylicum salicylicum).
 Salicyl acid salt and vismmt salts.
 Salt, common (chlorid of sodium).
 Salt, rock, in pieces or ground.
 Salt, saline (so-called dairy).
 Salt, sea.
 Salt, table.
 Saltpeter, Chilian (sodium nitrate) and Norwegian (potassium nitrate).
 Salts, bromide of potassium. (See also Salts.)
 Salvarsan and neosalvarsan.
 Santouine and preparations thereof.
 Scopolamine (hycosin) and its salts.
 Semen colchici and preparations thereof.
 Senega-root.
 Senna leaves.
 Senna pods (folliculi sennæ).
 Serum and vaccine.
 Sodium, bromide of (Fr. 1145).
 Sodium, iodine of (Fr. 1145).
 Strassfurter potassic salts, not specially mentioned, also refined (1227 B-E).
 Styrax, raw or purified, mastic and Peruvian balsam (1178).
 Sublimate, lozenges of.
 Sublimate pastiles.
 Sulphite spirit.
 Sulphur.
 Superphosphate (1229).

Chemicals, etc.—Continued.

- Suprarenal extract and salts and preparations thereof.
- Tar paints and dye extracts mixed with a dissolvent or steeping substance, such as acetic acid, acetine tannic acid, or alum or other base salts (1198-1199).
- Tartras stibico kalicus.
- Tartras stibico kalicus emetic (1160).
- Teobraninsalic natron.
- Theobromide and its salts and combinations.
- Thomas phosphate and unground, so-called Thomas slag (1227F).
- Tropacocaine and salts and preparations thereof.
- Urotropine.
- Vaccines and sera for medical and diagnostic purposes.
- Vaccine and serum.
- Veronal (diethylamine carbamine) and its salts.
- Chlorine and chloride of lime.
- Chronometer watches (Fr. 1285-1286).
- Clothing, covers, cloths, textile materials, fabrics, and materials for use in the preparation thereof. (See also, Footwear and furs.)
- Blankets of wool, woven, also hemmed or edged.
- Blankets, woven, of wool.
- Cotton.
- Cotton, uncarded, also bleached, dyed, or chemically purified (474).
- Cotton waste (476).
- Flax, unhackled, hackled; hemp, unhackled, hackled; jute, waste of flax, hemp, or jute; oakum, flax, hemp.
- Gloves, woolen, for men.
- Hemp. (See Flax.)
- Jackets for men, other than underclothing, of stocking-machine goods.
- Jackets, so-called Island, sewn or unsewn.
- Jute. (See also, Flax.)
- Jute, fabrics of, without mixture of other textile material, sack and packing cloth, unbleached and undyed, which on a surface of 2 cm. square contain altogether a maximum of 15 warp and weft threads; more than 15 warp and weft threads; other kinds.
- Jute, yarn of, without mixture of other textile material; single, unbleached and undyed, bleached, dyed, or printed, with two or more threads; with 5 mm. diameter or less, unbleached and undyed, bleached, dyed, or printed; more than 5 mm. in diameter.

Clothing, etc.—Continued.

- Oakum. (See Flax.)
- Stockings, woolen, for men.
- Wool, artificial (shoddy and mungo), undyed, dyed.
- Wool, fabrics of, also in combination with other textile material, with the exception of silk. (Free are: Press cloth, machine felt, endless or round woven for factory purposes; carpets, velvet and plush; rugs, not specially mentioned (except blankets of wool); double woven, not in combination with other textile materials, bleached or unbleached, weighing 100 gr. or less per meter; cloth for suits weighing 300 gr. or more per square meter and containing threads altogether or partially of silk, provided the silk represents at the most 3 per cent of the cloth's entire weight). Prohibited are: Other kinds not specially mentioned, weighing more than 500 gr. per square meter.
- Wool, fabrics of, other kinds, not specially mentioned, weighing more than 500 gr. per square meter, cut out or stamped, but without sewing.
- Wool, sheeps, undyed, combed; other kinds, dyed; combed, other kinds.
- Wool, waste, so-called wool dust included, dyed or undyed.
- Wool, woven blankets of.
- Wool, woven blankets of, also hemmed or edged.
- Woolen gloves for men.
- Woolen stockings for men.
- Woolen yarn containing at least 10 per cent wool.
- Yarn, of jute, without mixture of other textile material, single, unbleached, and undyed, bleached, dyed, or printed, with two or more threads; with 5 mm. diameter or less, unbleached and undyed, bleached, dyed, or printed; more than 5 mm. in diameter.
- Yarn, woolen, containing at least 10 per cent wool.
- Coal (see also, Fuel): Anthracite, gas coal and coke coal, steam coal; others, peat, charcoal, briquettes of coal or peat; other fuel not specially mentioned (not retort coal, unworked).
- Coco leaves.
- Conveyances. (See Vehicles.)
- Copper. (See Metals, etc.)
- Corn. (See Foodstuffs, etc.)
- Cotton. (See Clothing, etc.)
- Crucibles of black lead mass.

- Drugs (see also Chemicals and surgical supplies): Drugs uncompounded or compounded, saccharine or other artificial sweetening matter.
- Dyeing wood and other plants or parts thereof that can be used for dyeing, not referable to any other heading, whole or in parts, rasped, ground, or broken up in any other way; also extracts of vegetable dyeing substances whether fluid or solid (1195).
- Dyes. (See Chemicals.)
- Electrical igniting apparatus for motor cars.
- Explosives (see also, Arms and ammunition and war material):
- Cartridges not specially mentioned, loaded or not.
 - Detonating caps (ignition caps).
 - Dynamite.
 - Fuse, blasting, and match cord.
 - Fuses and cartridges.
 - Fuses, double.
 - Fuses, percussion and precipitation.
 - Fuses, time.
 - Guncotton.
 - Gunpowder, common.
 - Igniting materials not specially mentioned for projectiles and firearms, such as percussion and precipitation fuses.
 - Match cord and blasting fuse.
 - Other explosives not specially mentioned.
 - Powder, smokeless.
 - Smokeless powder.
- Extracts, tanning. (See Tanning materials and chemicals.)
- Fats. (See Oils and greases.)
- Felts and jackets used on pulp and paper machines. (Special export licenses may be applied for on particular shipments.)
- Field, spy, and opera glasses and parts thereof (Fr. 1265 A and C).
- Firearms. (See Arms and ammunition and war material.)
- Foodstuffs (see also Oils):
- Almonds, paper-shell, shelled.
 - Beans or peas, preserved (contained in hermetically-sealed air-tight vessels) (168 E and Fr. 168 F).
 - Bran: Oats, wheat, corn, rice, rye, other.
 - Bread not specially mentioned; dogs' bread, other kinds. Fancy cakes, pastry, crackers, gingersnaps, and other similar kinds of cake and bread which can not be classed as confectionery (148 A-B).
 - Biscuits, fancy bread.
 - Butter, artificial (margarine).
- Foodstuffs—Continued.
- Cakes, fancy, pastry, crackers, gingersnaps, and other similar kinds of cake and bread which can not be classed as confectionery (148 A-B).
 - Cakes (see also, Oil cakes), pressed, of cornmeal, acorns, ground or unground, arachides or earthnuts.
 - Crackers. (See Cakes).
 - Eggs (142 A).
 - Flour. (See Grain.)
 - Forage, not specially mentioned, such as draff and wash grains, gluten fodder, flour of corn cakes and other oil cakes and corn-germ flour even if mixed with animal substances, molasses fodder, others.
 - Grain, ground:
 - Corn, crushed.
 - Flour, ground, and groats.
 - Flour of arrowroot and other vegetables which can not be referred to any other heading.
 - Flour, oat, wheat, barley, corn, rye, other.
 - Groats, oat, wheat, barley, others.
 - Groats, not specially mentioned; tapioca, others; macaroni and vermicelli.
 - Malt.
 - Rice, ground, groats, flour.
 - Grain, unground:
 - Barley.
 - Corn.
 - Oats.
 - Other kinds of peas and beans.
 - Peas.
 - Peas and beans for human food.
 - Pelushes.
 - Rice, unshelled or only released from the outer shell.
 - Rye.
 - Soya beans.
 - Vetches.
 - Wheat.
 - Grease (goose fat and lard). (See also Oils.)
 - Hay. (See Straw.)
 - Herring, salted or canned.
 - Lard. (See Grease.)
 - Lard: Natural, artificial, exclusive of that which proves to be of Swedish origin.
 - Lemons.
 - Macaroni.
 - Margarine (artificial butter).
 - Meat, fresh, raw or preserved, except on certain conditions (see Report from Legation, Stockholm, July 6, 1915, p. 19, I. B. 853.61311/1). "Meat includes parts of cattle, sheep, goats, swine, or horses used for human consumption."

Foodstuffs—Continued.

Molasses.

Oil cakes:

Cottonseed cakes.

Earthnut cakes.

Hempseed cakes.

Linseed cakes.

Others.

Rape and rapeseed cakes.

Soya bean cakes.

Sunflower-seed cakes.

Oleomargarine.

Oranges.

Pastry, fancy cakes, crackers, ginger-snaps, and other similar kinds of cake and bread which can not be classed as confectionery (148 A-B).

Peas or beans, preserved (contained in hermetically sealed or airtight vessels) (168 E and Fr. 168 F).

Potatoes of the harvest of the current year and coming in during the period of February 15 to June 30: other unprepared, cut and dried.

Potato starch (potato flour).

Saccharine or other artificial sweetening matter.

Syrup.

Straw (hay).

Vermicelli.

Footwear, tar sewn for men. (See also, Hides, etc.)

Furs:

Completed articles of fur as covering or lining, such as caps, muffs, boas, fur coats, cloaks, and carriage aprons of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.

Dressed, loose, of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.

Dressed, sewn together and partly finished articles, such as lining of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.

Not dressed, of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.

Gall nuts. (See Tanning materials.)

Galvanic elements (1068).

Garments. (See Clothing, etc.)

Gloves, fencing and boxing, whatever the nature of the material.

Glycerine, raw, purified.

Gold. (See Metals, etc.)

Greases. (See Oils, etc.)

Guncotton. (See Explosives.)

Guns. (See Arms and ammunition and war material.)

Gutta-percha. (See Rubber.)

Gutta-percha paper (Fr. 314).

Gutta-percha plasters, quicksilver and quicksilver carbolic.

Harness. (See Hides, etc.)

Hides, skins and leather:

Hides and skins, which can not be classed as furs, dressed or partly dressed included, sole leather, walrus and hippopotamus hides: the best parts (trimmed) of sole leather, hemlock, of other sole leather, other kinds, leather for machine beltings, whole or half hides or pieces thereof; sole leather hemlock, other kinds, insoled leather, walrus and hippopotamus hides, other kinds, in pieces weighing at least one kilogram net, colored, lacquered, other kinds.¹

Hides and skins, which can not be classed as furs, unprepared, of cattle, fresh or salted, uncleaned, weighing more than 14 kilograms apiece, and all cleaned or divided, dried, or prepared with lime; not trimmed, weighing more than 3 kilograms apiece, and all trimmed or divided.¹

Leather and skin, pieces of, stamped or cut out but not otherwise prepared, not specially mentioned, of soled or insoled leather, backs of horsehides or parts thereof, other kinds lacquered, of gold or silver leather; other kinds, leather for shoe uppers; other kinds, with exception of strips of leather which may be classed under this heading.

Saddlers' goods, also of textile material and other products of leather or skin not specially mentioned even in combination with other materials, such as harness, saddles, crops, whips, razor strops, etc., also fencing and boxing gloves, whatever the nature of the material.

Horn dust.

Howitzers. (See War material.)

Igniting apparatus, electrical, for motor cars.

Indigo, artificial (1194B).

Inner tubes for bicycles or motor cycles, in rings, fitted with valves, or with holes and reinforcements so that a valve may be put on (Fr. 642B).

Iron junk that can be wrought; also cast-iron junk.

Iron (see also, Metals, etc.), sheet, cut, or uncut, covered with pure or lead-mixed pewter.

Iron, Spiegel and ferromanganese, ferrochrome.

Junk, cast-iron; also iron junk that can be wrought.

Lathes for preparing metal (Fr. 1006-1011).

¹ Separate hides of reindeer, prepared or unprepared, may be exported.

Lead. (See Metals, etc.)

Leather. (See Hides, etc.)

Lubricants. (See Oils, etc.)

Lumber, unworked, of asp.

"Luminal."

Metals and minerals:

Aluminum. (See Copper.)

Antimony. (See Copper.)

Bars. (See Copper.)

Bars (Fr. 946, 947A, 947B, 947C, 948).

Bolts. (See Copper.)

Brass. (See Copper.)

Bricks of magnesite (650C).

Britannia metal. (See Copper.)

Bronze. (See Copper.)

Cast iron; also iron junk that can be wrought.

Chrome. (See Copper.)

Copper (see also, Wire) and alloys of zinc, tin, or other baser metals, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc.; aluminum, antimony, and chrome; unworked or raw copper, except such refined copper, as according to certificate of origin, has been manufactured from raw material (not waste) at a Swedish refining work; brass, aluminum, nickel, alloyed white metals, other kinds; copper anodes, casted, also furnished with ears, with or without holes; junk of all kinds.

Copper and alloys thereof made with zinc, tin, or other base materials, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, and others; products thereof not specially mentioned.

Copper and alloys thereof, such as brass, bronze, electroplate, Britannia metal, etc.; aluminum. Following products thereof: Sheets and bands, bars, striking weights, nails and rivets, as well as bolts; pipes, wire rolled or drawn; cloth.

Electroplate. (See Copper.)

Ferrochrome.

Ferromanganese.

Gold coins. (Travelers may take with them 200 kronor in gold and silver coins.)

Gold in billets.

Graphite (lead), unprepared, ground or separated by washing (34C).

Iron junk that can be wrought; also cast-iron junk.

Iron sheet, cut or uncut, covered with pure or lead-mixed pewter.

Iron, Spiegel, and ferromanganese, ferrochrome.

Junk. (See Copper and iron and lead.)

Lead bullets and shot. (See Arms and ammunition.)

Metals and minerals—Continued.

Lead ore.

Lead pipes and pieces of pipes.

Lead, unworked, junk.

Lead wires and bars, as well as lead wool.

Lead, worked, sheet.

Magnesite (Fr. 3H).

Magnesite, bricks of (650C).

Manganese (21G).

Metal sheet and tin wares, not specially mentioned; other kinds, weighing less than 1 kilogram net apiece; other kinds. (Free are: Gilded or silver plated, enameled, nickeled, coppered, brassed, bronzed, or lacquered, and parts of machines not specially mentioned.)

Mineral oils. (See Oils, etc.)

Nails. (See Copper.)

Nickel. (See Copper.)

"Peter's Basin," so called (Fr. 698).

Pipes. (See Copper.)

Quicksilver (1167).

Quicksilver, carbolic.

Rivets. (See Copper.)

Silver coins. (Travelers may take with them 200 kronor in gold and silver coins.)

Silver in billets.

Striking weights. (See Copper.)

Tin. (See Copper.)

Tin, unwrought; also junk, wrought, pipes and conduits and parts thereof, in sheets, wires, or bars.

Tin wares. (See Metal sheet, etc.)

White metals, alloyed. (See Copper.)

Zinc. (See Copper.)

Zinc: Unworked, with the exception of such zinc as has been produced from raw materials (not junk) at Swedish works; also junk, sheet zinc, even if covered with another base metal; wire and pipes or parts of pipes; anodes, also with ears, with or without holes; rolled sheet metal, with holes (so-called boiler zinc).

Mortars. (See War materials.)

Motor cycles. (See Vehicles.)

Motor vehicles. (See Vehicles.)

Myrobalanes. (See Tanning materials.)

Naphthalene. (See Oils, etc.)

Naphthylamine. (See Oils, etc.)

Navigation instruments of all kinds, not specially mentioned (1260E).

Needles for surgical purposes.

Oak bark. (See Tanning materials.)

Oils and greases:

Aniline (aniline oil), naphthalene, naphthylamine, and paranitraniline and salts thereof (1197).

Oils and greases—Continued.

Animal fats not taken up elsewhere, such as spermaceti, lard of marine animals; bone fat, other kinds; wool grease, also lanoline; tannic grease.

Animal oils, such as whale oil, walrus oil, and lard oil; whale oil, other than fish-liver oil; whale oil; lard oil; other kinds.

Arachid oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Benzine. (See Mineral oils.)

Bone fat. (See Animal fats.)

Car grease. (See Vaseline, etc.)

Castor oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Ceresine. (See Mineral oils.)

Cocoa butter. (See Vegetable oils.)

Coconut oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Corn oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Cottonseed oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Dark oils. (See Mineral oils.)

Earthnut or arachid oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Earth wax. (See Mineral oils.)

Gasoline. (See Mineral oils.)

Glycerine, raw, purified.

Hemp oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Japan wax. (See Vegetable grease.)

Lanoline. (See Animal fats.)

Lard of marine animals. (See Animal fats.)

Lard oil. (See Animal fats.)

Light oils. (See Mineral oils.)

Linseed oil. (See Vegetable oil.)

Lubricating oils. (See Mineral oils.)

Massut. (See Mineral oils.)

Mineral oils, au naturel or raw, petroleum waste (massut), other kinds; purified, light oils, lubricating oils; dark, petrol, benzine and gasoline, other kinds; paraffin, raw, purified, earth wax, ozokerit; ceresine.

Oleine and other oil acids, not specially mentioned.

Olive oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Ozokerit. (See Mineral oils.)

Palm oil. (See Vegetable grease.)

Paraffin. (See Mineral oils.)

Petrol. (See Mineral oils.)

Petroleum waste. (See Mineral oils.)

Purified oils. (See Mineral oils.)

Rape seed oil. (See Vegetable grease.)

Sesame oil. (See Vegetable grease.)

Soya oil. (See Vegetable grease.)

Spermaceti. (See Animal fats.)

Tallow, best candle and press tallow.

Tannic grease. (See Animal fats.)

Turnip and rape seed oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Turpentine (except that which, according to certificate of origin, is made in Sweden).

Oils and greases—Continued.

Vaseline, also artificial, in barrels, in other vessels; machine and car grease; lubricating oil containing a mixture of greasy oils, mineral oils, provided the latter forms the principal part; other kinds of lubrications, not specially mentioned, in which grease or oil are contained.

Vegetable fats. (See Vegetable grease.)

Vegetable grease, such as palm oil, coconut oil, cocoa butter, Japan wax, and other vegetable fats, which at ordinary temperature do not exist in liquid condition; palm oil, coconut oil; purified, for food, other kinds; other vegetable fats.

Vegetable, greasy oils, linseed oil raw, and linseed oil acid, boiled; turnip and rape seed oil, also turnip and rape seed oil acids; olive oil, earth nut or arachid oil, sesame oil and cottonseed oil, in barrels, large or small; olive oil, earth nut or arachid oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil in other vessels; olive oil, other kinds; other kinds that can not be classed under any other heading, such as castor oil, hemp oil, corn oil and soya oil; corn oil, soya oil, other kinds.

Walrus oil. (See Animal oils.)

Whale oil. (See Animal oils.)

Wool grease. (See Animal fats.)

Optical instruments: Field, spy, and opera glasses and parts thereof (Fr. 1265A and C).

Paints (see also, Tar under chemicals), alizarin, and aniline and other tar paints, not specially mentioned (1196).

Paranitranaline. (See Oils.)

"Peter's Basin," so-called (Fr. 698).

Propolis.

Quebracho wood. (See Tanning materials.)

Rubber:

Gutta-percha paper (Fr. 314).

Inner tubes for bicycles or motor cycles, in rings, fitted with valves, or with holes and reinforcements so that a valve may be put on (Fr. 642B).

Rubber articles for medicinal and hygienic purposes.

Rubber, gutta-percha, and balata, unworked; also so-called regenerated rubber.

Rubber plasters (Fr. 545).

Rubber, soft, products of; tires, solid, also in lengths; inner tubes; other products of soft rubber, not specially mentioned, of rubber only or in combination with other material; automobile tires and parts thereof.

Rubber—Continued.

Rubber tires or parts thereof for bicycles or motor cycles (642A).

Rubber waste and worn rubber goods.

Saccharine or other artificial sweetening matter.

Salts (see also, Chemicals):

Adrenalin and preparations thereof.

Areca.

Atropamine.

Bromic acid. (See Bromide.)

Bromide that can not be referred to par 1145 and bromic acid salts (Fr. 1259).

Caffeine and preparations thereof.

Diethylamine carbamine (veronal).

Duboisine and combinations thereof.

Epinephrine and preparations thereof.

Epiprenine and preparations thereof.

Hexamethylane.

Iodine, which can not be referred to par. 1145.

Paranephrene and preparations thereof (Fr. 1258).

Quicksilver.

Quinine.

Salicylic acid.

Scopolamine (hycosin).

Suprarenal.

Theobromide and combinations.

Tropacocaine and preparations thereof.

Scissors and tongs for clipping off iron and metal wire (Fr. 830-833).

Shellac (1178C).

Ships' chronometers (1290).

Silk for surgical purposes (355).

Skis and staves.

Ski staves.

Staves. (See Skis.)

Surgical supplies (see also, Chemicals, etc):

Bandage articles, with the exception of celluline cotton, bandage gauze, bandage cloth and preparations thereof; rubber articles for medicinal and hygienic purposes.

Bandage articles (with the exception of chemical wood pulp wadding, bandage gauze, bandage tissue, and articles made from same), and rubber articles for medical and hygienic purposes.

Catgut (Fr. 1325).

Catgut, strings of (Fr. 1298).

Fever thermometers (Fr. 1267).

Gutta-percha paper (Fr. 314).

Gutta-percha plasters, quicksilver, and quicksilver carbolic.

Needles for surgical purposes (Fr. 1260).

Rubber plasters (Fr. 545).

Strings of catgut (Fr. 1298).

Silk for surgical supplies.

Surgical supplies—Continued.

Thermometers, fever (1267).

Turpentine (except that which, according to certificate of origin, is made in Sweden).

Survey instruments and recognizable parts thereof (Fr. 1260).

Tanning materials (see also, Chemicals):

Vegetable, such as oak bark, myrobalanes, and quebracho wood, whole or in pieces, ground, rasped, or divided in any other way, and extracts of tanning materials, liquid or solid; also gall nuts; vallonea; oak wood, catecu, quebracho, other kinds.

Tar paints, etc. (See Chemicals.)

Timber, pine or fir, other timber.

Tires. (See Vehicles.)

Tongs and scissors for clipping off iron and metal wire (Fr. 830-833).

Torpedoes. (See War material.)

Tubes. (See Vehicles.)

Turpentine (except that which, according to certificate of origin, is made in Sweden).

Twine used by reapers (Fr. 426).

Vallonea. (See Tanning materials.)

Vegetable tanning materials. (See Tanning materials.)

Vehicles and accessories (see also, War material):

Carriages and conveyances, without motors, for conveyance of goods, with motors, for conveyance of passengers; for conveyance of goods.

Electrical igniting apparatus for motor cars.

Igniting apparatus, electrical, for motor cars.

Inner tubes for bicycles or motor cycles, in rings, fitted with valves, or with holes and reinforcements so that a valve may be put on (Fr. 642B).

Motor cycles, finished parts thereof, not specially mentioned.

Products of soft rubber:

Automobile tires and parts thereof.

Inner tubes.

Other products of soft rubber, not specially mentioned, of rubber only or in combination with other material.

Tires, solid; also in lengths.

Rubber tires or parts thereof for bicycles or motor cycles (642A).

The under part of carriages and vehicles with motor; also of vehicles without motor, for transportation of goods (Fr. 1098I).

Vehicles and accessories—Continued.

Wheels for automobiles (Fr. 109SK).

(Remarks: The prohibition of export of vehicles with motor includes also all parts of such vehicles not specially mentioned.)

War material (see also, Arms and ammunition and explosives), not specially mentioned, and parts thereof; armor, other kinds cannon, howitzers and mortars, projectiles, cartridge cases; empty, fitted for ammunition ready for use; carriages, limber carriages and ammunition wagons, torpedoes, other kinds. Steel tubes for gun pipes (Fr. 888-890 and Fr. 894-896). Steel pipes for shrapnels (Fr. 755-758).

Pieces of turned steel for shells (Fr. 885-896).

Wire, copper (see also, Copper):

Twisted into lines or cables, without isolation, with a covering of lead or

Wire, copper—Continued.

other metal, with or without isolator, also in combination with other materials; also electric cables or wires, with or without isolator.

Covered with rubber, gutta-percha, or other isolating material, not specially mentioned, alone or in combination with chips and shavings, paper, or asbestos; also electric cables or wires isolated in such a manner.

Isolated by means of shavings, paper, asbestos, varnish, alone or by means of a combination of several of these; also electric cables and wires isolated in this manner.

Isolated in other ways; also other electrical cables and wires (912-921).

Barbed (Fr. 864½C).

Wood. (See Timber.)

Wool. (See Clothing, etc.)

From April 22, 1915, and until further notice is given, goods which have previously not been prohibited for export, but which are entirely or partially manufactured of prohibitions of export, are not to be exported from the Kingdom, either by land or sea, provided the quantity of the goods or the circumstances connected with the case give rise to the suspicion that the goods have been manufactured in order to enable the exportation of the material that is prohibited.

Licenses permitting the export of goods which are on the list of prohibited exports may not be used after July 27, 1915, in case they were granted before May 1, 1915.

Articles prohibited from exportation will not be allowed to pass in postal packets in transit through Sweden.

SWITZERLAND.

Arms and their component parts, gun-stocks, walnut wood, ammunition, explosives, and pyrogenic articles, sulphur, saltpeter, and soda.

Aluminium sulfate and hydrate; salts of tin.

Antimony and other ores, yellow and red phosphorus.

Copper, tin, zinc, lead, iron (scrap iron), iron and steel wire of all kinds, rails and iron beams.

Graphite crucibles.

Telephone apparatus, as well as component parts thereof, notably microphones, field cables, insulating rubber, electric batteries; electric ignition plugs for automobiles.

Boats and vehicles with or without motor, for the transportation of passengers or freight, not including bicycles.

Sanitary equipment (not including medical and surgical instruments), medicaments (except serums and vaccins), disinfectants.

Surgical bandages and batting of cotton.

Electric cables of all kinds and insulated electric wires.

Parts of automobiles and benzine motors for automobiles. Furniture and tank cars returning empty to foreign parts or exported in order to be filled may until further orders go out without special authorization.

Acetanilide (antifebrin).

Acetone.

Acetylo-salicylic acid.

Citric acid.

Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda.

Tartaric acid.

Adrenaline, natural or artificial, and other extracts from suprarenal glands (suprarenine, paranephrene, epirenane, etc.).

Agar.

Aloes.

Aluminium, acetotartrate of.

Antipyrene.

Apomorphine.

Arecoline and its salts.
 Atropine and its salts.
 Peruvian balsam, natural or artificial.
 Bismuth and its salts.
 Bromin and its salts.
 Caffein and its salts.
 Camphor, raw, refined.
 Chloroform for narcosis.
 Cocaine and its salts and compounds.
 Codeine and its salts.
 Collodion.
 Cresol and its soapy solutions.
 Diethylmalonylurea and its salt, veronal.
 Dimethylamidoantipyrine, pyramidon.
 Dionine.
 Sulfuric ether, pure or crude.
 Formaline (formaldehyde, formic aldehyde, formol), liquid.
 Glycerine, pure.¹
 Heroine.
 Castor oil.
 Iodin and its salts.
 Iodoform.
 Ipecacuanha root.
 Lanoline (wool grease).
 Mastic.
 Mercury and its salts.
 Morphine and its salts.
 Naphthaline.
 Novocaine.
 Opium and opium powders, extracts, tinctures.
 Paraffin, solid or liquid.
 Paraformaldehyde.
 Permanganate of potassium.
 Phenacetine.
 Phenol (phenic acid), pure.
 Phosphorus.
 Phosphorus sesquisulphid.
 Spanish pepper.
 Quinine, chlorhydrate and sulfate of.
 Cinchona (Peruvian bark).
 Rhubarb root.
 Salol.
 Saltpeter.
 Salvarsan, neosalvarsan.
 Santonin.
 Scopolamin (hyoscin).
 Sesquisulphid.
 Sodium chlorate.

Sodium sulphide.
 Sheet iron.
 Sheet steel, including corrugated, ribbed, and warded sheets, corrugated pipes, whether plain, galvanized, leaded, zincked, varnished, perforated, cut in widths, punched, bent, etc., wrought iron and steel pipes under 40 centimeters inner diameter.
 Vegetable, animal, and mineral waxes, whether raw, bleached, colored, or otherwise prepared.
 Spurred rye.
 Worm seed.
 Sulfate of copper.
 Tannin.
 Theobromin and its salts and compounds.
 Tropacocaine and its compounds.
 Vaseline.
 Mineral oils, tar oils, and resinous oils (benzine, petroleum, petroleum residues, naphtha, turpentine, etc.); tar, alcohol, fuel of all kinds (anthracite coal, lignite, coke, briquettes, firewood, etc.).
 Clothing and articles of equipment for the use of troops,² such as underclothes, winter gloves, stockings, footwear for men (weighing over 1,200 grams a pair),³ woolen blankets.
 Wool, cotton (crude or bleached); jute sacks and jute textiles serving in their manufacture.
 Horses, mules, and asses, as well as their usual harness, and horseshoeing equipment.
 Live stock (large and small), poultry, and military and police dogs.
 Fodder of all kinds (hay, bran, marc [refuse from pressing grapes and other fruits], etc.), straw, bedding of all kinds, seeds, artificial fertilizers, bones, and bone dust.
 Foodstuffs.⁴ Biscuits, other fine sweetened and unsweetened cakes, milk (fresh).
 Shoemakers' glue and starch, starch powder, rubber solution.
 Leather and skins.⁵
 Unworked leather of all kinds.
 Boots and shoes of all kinds and parts thereof.

¹ Until further orders crude glycerine shall not fall under the export embargo.

² Cotton goods of all kinds may be exported until further orders without special authorization.

³ See also partially elaborated leather footwear for men, decision of Oct. 20, 1914, hereinafter.

⁴ Until further orders the following foodstuffs may be exported without special authorization: Soft cheeses, such as Tilsit, Munster, and Monkhead; cheeses like the Schabziger de Glaris and Appenzell cheeses; hard cheeses in slices weighing 5 kilograms at most. Fresh fruits in shipments up to 100 kilograms; fresh and trampled grapes. Snails; game animals and game birds.

⁵ Skins of wild animals, fresh and dry, may be exported until further orders without special authorization.

Partially elaborated leather footwear for men.
 Partially elaborated or finished leather parts of articles of equipment for troops and military teams.
 Searchlights.
 Combed wool.
 Yarn, fabrics,¹ and articles of pure or mixed wool.
 The exportation of hardtack without sugar is prohibited.
 Chocolate (including cake chocolate) and substitutes for coffee also fall under the prohibitions.
 Timber—raw, hewn, split, sawed, and shaped.
 India rubber and its substitutes.
 Pneumatic and other rubber tires for vehicles and velocipedes.²
 Saltpeter, not purified.
 Tan, tan bark.
 Waste from wool, combings.
 Artificial wool.
 Crude carborindon.
 Iron pyrites.
 Chromite, ferromanganese, tungsten iron; raw.
 Copper, lead, zinc, tin, as well as the alloys of these metals, crude or in plates, disks, bars, wire, sheets, etc.
 Copper, lead, antimony, and other ores.
 Nickel and its alloys, crude or in plates, bars, sheets, wire, etc.
 Aluminum and its alloys, crude or in plates, bars, sheets, wire, etc.
 Sulphid of antimony (native antimony).
 Benzine motors for automobiles.
 Parts of automobiles, such as chassis, bodies, etc.
 Ignition plugs for automobiles.
 Nitrate and nitrite of lead.
 Compressed protoxide of nitrogen (laughing gas), also in liquid form.
 Nitrates, such as nitrate of potassium and of sodium, nitrate of calcium.
 Nitrites, such as nitrite of soda, nitrite of calcium.
 Nitric acid; mixed acid (mixed with sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid).
 Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid.
 Sulfuric acid; sulfurous acid in solution in water or compressed, also liquefied.
 Chlorsulfuric acid (sulfuric chlorhydrin); oil of vitriol (smoking sulfuric acid).
 Tannic acid (tannin), gallic acid, etc.³

Extracts of substances containing tannin, liquid and solid.
 Vegetable and animal oils and fats for industrial uses.
 Oils and fats of all kinds, worked up, for lubricating purposes.
 Cotton and linen rags; old cordage and other waste material used in paper manufacture; maculature (waste paper).
 Rag pulp.
 Kaolin.
 Lens and prism opera glasses.
 Purified pine resin (colophony).
 Candles and wax tapers of all kinds, except Christmas-tree candles.
 Soap of all kinds.
 Products of all kinds for lye.
 All kinds of coffee substitutes; chicory roots, fresh and dried; torrefied figs.
 Chocolate. (The term "chocolate" figuring under letter i of article 1 of the decision of the Federal Council of Sept. 18, 1914, should be stricken out.)
 Vinegar, acetic acid, and essence of vinegar, containing more than 12 per cent of pure acetic acid.
 Articles made of soft rubber, even combined with other substances, with the exception of elastic textiles.
 Retort carbon.
 Tinplate in sheets or cut out.
 Electric cables of all kinds and insulated electric wires, of pure or alloyed copper.
 Catechu, including gambier; kino.
 Coal-tar pitch.
 Pyrolignite of lime.
 Acetic acid, crude or purified, with an empyreumatic odor.
 Flax, hemp, jute, ramie (Chinese nettle), Manila hemp, and other similar textile substances and their waste products, crude, steeped, peeled or hatched, combed, bleached, colored, etc.; oakum.
 Yarns of the textile substances named under No. 396; unbleached.
 Sulfuric acid which has already been used as a fertilizer or for other purposes.
 Timber, raw, hewn, split, sawed, and shaped.
 Ash wood, crude, resplit, squared, or sawed.
 Calves' stomachs, fresh or dried.
 Unworked rennet (natural rennet), or powdered rennet, extract of rennet or other rennet preparations.

¹ Until further orders unbleached fabrics of combed wool may be exported without special authorization.

² By the decision of January 22, 1915, the export embargo was extended to all articles made of soft rubber, even when combined with other substances, with the exception of elastic textile fabrics.

³ See also catechu, including gambier, and kino.

- Hardtack without sugar, even pulverized.
- Twine of flax, hemp, jute, ramie (Chinese nettle), Manila hemp, and other similar textile substances of No. 396, as well as their waste products:
- Tried out with alum, etc.: washed in lye; bleached.
 - Colored, printed.
 - Twined.
 - Arranged for retail (on spools, in balls or skeins, etc.).
- Ropemaker's articles made of the textile substances named under No. 396 above:
- Ropes, cables.
 - Others, except nets.
- Mica in sheets or tablets, oval or rectangular (cleavage mica): Crude, not glued together.
- Articles of all kinds, including tubes, of aluminum or aluminum alloys.
- Lac (varnish) in flakes, even ground.
- Chlorate of potassium.
- Blue vitriol and so-called fungivorous products; ammoniacal sulfate of copper; steatite with sulfate of copper.
- Boots and shoes, all kinds, and parts thereof.
- Camphor, raw, refined.
- Cheese (all kinds) except Glarner, Krauter-kase or Schabzeiger, limited to three-fourths of normal exportation, one-third of which limit may be exported from April 1 to August 1, by members of cheese exporting association.
- Cotton batting.
- Crucibles.
- Graphite.
- Surgical bandages.
- Additional export embargoes enforced June 15, 1915:
- Raw tobacco leaves, ribs, and stems.
 - Grape juice and wine containing not over 15 per cent alcohol, in barrels.
 - Used petroleum and oil barrels of wood or sheet metal.
 - Ordinary carded or glued cotton waste.
 - Pocket lamp battery carbons.
 - Iron nails for mountain shoes.
 - Iron or steel ball bearings, parts thereof.
 - Half finished and manufactured articles, including tubes of copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, and their alloys, except machines.
- Mechanical tools.
- Vehicles.
- Watches.
- Clocks.
- Instruments and apparatus.
- Cerium.
- Wrought iron and steel flasks for gases.
- Electric transformers, parts thereof.
- New and used iron lathes, also with other component materials, parts thereof.
- Medical and surgical instruments and apparatus.
- Fever thermometers, glasses thereof.
- All natural and artificial raw and manufactured tanning materials, including chromium sulphate and solutions thereof.
- Vegetable and animal raw products for pharmaceutical purposes, whether natural, crushed, or otherwise mechanically treated.
- Manufactured pharmaceutical products including condensed plant juices, balsams, resins, unmanufactured fats, oils, Chemical raw products, as carrageen moss, seawort, etc.
- Lemon juice.
- Gums of all kinds.
- Copal.
- Dammar, sandarac, and other gum-resins.
- Bleached, distilled, powdered, and soft resins for technical purposes, including raw pitch, turpentine, galipot, etc.
- All manufactured resins, including brewers' pitch, cobblers' wax, etc., and powdered resin.
- Magnesite.
- Alums.
- Borax.
- Potash.
- Water glass.
- Formic acid.
- Coal-tar derivatives and auxiliary raw products for aniline colors, as benzol, chlorobenzol, naphthalene, anthracene, phenol, toluol, benzoic acid, etc.
- Aniline, raw and manufactured.
- Aniline oils, salts, and combinations for manufacturing colors, as toluidine, dimethyl-aniline, phthalic acids, etc.
- Resorcin.
- Egg and blood albumen and vitellus for technical purposes.
- All waxes, as floor wax, leather polish, and oils.
- Cleaning pomades, soaps, and similar turpentineous fatty substances.
- Additional embargoes enforced July 5, 1915:
- Fresh, dried, or salted animal intestines and bladders.
 - Compressed fluid or gaseous chlorine in wrought iron or steel flasks.
 - Regenerated, crushed, or doughlike manganese superoxide.
 - Sodium phosphate, methyl alcohol, graphite, crushed, powder, pressed, etc.
- Following enforced July 16, 1915:
- Gold, pure or alloy, fragments, chips, ashes, refuse and dross; also unmanufactured, coined, rolled into foils and strips.